Majesty, after visiting the booths, to which free performances and the at 2:30 o'clock in a large pavilion that had been especially erected and elaborately decorated for the occasion. As he appeared the choirs present sang the national anthem to the secompaniment of the massed military bands. The effect was grand and soul-stirring.

Later in the day 700 heads of villages were entertained at a banquet at the Petroffsky palace. The weather was beautiful throughout

The great Hodynsky Plain, on which Napoleon massed his troops before marching into the city of Moscow, is flanked on the sides by the Exhibition buildings and the Moscow race course, and extends indefinitely into the Upon it, besides the multitude who enjoyed the hospitality of the Czar in eating, drinking, and indulging in all sorts of games and witnessing various performances, was encamped a vast army of soldlers, consisting of eighty-three battailons of infantry, thirty sonadrons of cavalry, seven sotnias of Cossacks, and fourteen batteries of artillery, which the Emperor will review on June 7, the last day of

The part of the plan devoted to the feativities was directly in front of the palace. This wide, grass-covered space was enclosed with Venetian masts hung with bunting, flags, and shields bearing the arms of the various cities and provinces of Russia, and within were booths, tables, open-air theatres merry-go-rounds, circuses, and swings almost innumerable. Surrounding these were hun deads of wooden booths filled with food, such as bread, cake, sausages, meat pies, and caviare In each booth was an immense cask of mait liquor or mead, the food and drink being free le all who chose to come and partake of it.

Throughout the night there was a constant stream of persons making their way to the ain in order to be in the forefront food and presents should be ready for distribution, and so dense a mass of humanity as had enthered there even in the early hours of the

JAMESON'S RAID.

Rt Is Hald Me Intended First to Capture

LONDON. May 30.-An article written by Seymour Fort, who was private secretary to Lord Look while the latter was British High Commissioner in South Africa, throws a fuller and clearer light upon the motives of Jameson's raid into the Transvaal than anything that has been yet divulged. Mr. Fort asserts that Jameson designed to rush upon Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, and seize documents there proving the existence of an offensive and defensive alliance between the Transvaal and Germany. Had the plan succeeded Pretoria in the course of a single night would have passed fron the possession of the Boer ment into the hands of the Johannes burg Reform Committee.

Cecil Rhodes is said, during his recent visit to England, to have given Mr. Chamberlain proofs of the existence of an entente between Germany and the Transvaal. Mr. Fort does not adduce a single document to prove his statements, which, it is scarcely necessary to say, are accepted as the truth by the defenders of Rhodes and the British South Africa Company. The Conservative papers hint at sensational developments when the trial of Jame son and his fellow raiders shall be resumed, including the production of the document showing that there was an understanding be tween Germany and the Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL PRISONERS.

All Released Except the Four Who Were Condemned to Death.

LONDON, May 30 .- The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Advocate Cloete, saying that all of the Johannesburg Reform Committee prisoners, except the four who were condemned to death—Hammond, Farrar, Phillips, and Rhodes—have been released.

The sentence of banishment which was imposed upon the men released has been suspended upon their undertaking to never again interfere in the affairs of the South African

THE MINERS' CONGRESS.

Socialist Ideas Prevail Over Merely Trades Unionist Views.

BERLIN, May 30 .- The International Miners' Congress, which has been in session at Aachen during the week, was chiefly notable for the domination of Socialist ideas over merely trades unionist views. The English delegates, headed by Ben Pickard and Thomas Burt, were borne down by the French and Belgian Socialist votes on questions of approving the nationalization of perannuation funds, a fixed minimum of wages, &c.

The German delegates refrained from voting on the question of nationalization of mines on and that a bureaucratic empire could not be intrusted with control of the mines. The Congress voted to hold its next session in London in 1897, and decided to invite Russian and American delegates to attend.

THE BERLIN GARRISON PARADE Great Crowds Cheer the Kaiser and Fight the Pollee.

BERLIN, May 30.-The spring parade of the Berlin garrison took place on the Tempelhof Field this forenoon. The weather was showery, but the streets were lined with hundreds of ands of people, extending from the castle to the Tempelhof Field.

The Emperor returned to the castie at noon at the head of the color company, and was secred throughout the route from the field. Unusual precautions were taken to keep the populace at a distance, policemen being stationed a few yards apart, and hundreds of ed police and guards at various points were assigned to the duty of driving the crowds back. This procedure had the effect to keep the crowds in a constant uproar, and led to innumerable fights and arrests.

GERMAN SPIRITUALISTS.

They Found a General Union of German

BERLIN, May 30.-A congress of Spiritualists was held this week in the Alsatler Hof in this city. Delegates were present from Munich, ienna, Prague, Copenhagen, Kevel, Dresden and other places. The congress founded a general union of German occultists. Herr Leopold Engel, editor of Das Wort, was elected Correponding Secretary. Herr Engel, who is the author of Der Wahrheitsucher and a very prom-I nent Spiritualist, will visit the United States in the autumn.

GERMANY AND OTHER POWERS. Cultivating Friendship with the Czar Anti-

English Comment. BERLIN, May 30.-The desire of the Government to cement friendly relations between Germany and Russia is shown by the tone of the officially inspired press in their articles on the coronation of the Czar at Moscow. Sinsuccession of Nicholas II, every step the Kaiser has taken toward the establishment of concord between Germany and Russia has met a reaponsive movement on the part of the Russian court and Government; still, the Emperor will not be satisfied that complete harmony ex ists until a visit on the part of the Czar and Czarina to Herlin shall confirm publicly that thoroughly good relations between the two Emors have been restored.

Up to the present time the Berlin court has received no positive notification of the intention of the Czar and Czarins to pay a visit to Berlin, but the Kaiser holds the Czar's promis that such a visit shall occur during the year. It is understood that the first youney that the imperial couple will take outside of Russia after the corenation fêtes will be to Copenhagen, and that the next trip will be to Darmstait, the former home of the Czarina. After leaving Darmstadt the understanding is that the Czar and Czarina will come to Berlin and remain four days. four days. Cologne trapelle devotes a long leader to claration that Russia within a few years

has ousied England from her virtual protectorate over Turkey and in the domination of foreign policy has taken the lead in China over England and is menacing from an unassallable point of vantage the Angio-Indian empire. The Kreuz Zeitung says that the time is drawing near when the Franco-Russian coalition will bring the long-prepared, policy against England to a climax, and that Germany must stand aloof, watching her own interests. Germans, the paper says, may not desire to see England driven from the positions she has long held in Asia and Africa; yet England crippled implies that the chief opponent of German colonial expansion is weakened.

A similar current of Angiophobia is seen in the newspaper protests which are being made against the official reception of 170 English naval strohitects, who are coming to Berlin on June 10 and will be fixed at Krull's Theatre by order of the Kalser. A large majority of the press attack the reception of these visitors as being something like an outrage upon national honor and the German taxpayer. The Newset Nachrichten deplores the possibility that the Emperor may even invite the English architects to the new palace, and advises Germans to hold themselves aloof from the fites at Kroll's Theatre. The paper assails the Home Department for its misuse of public money in entertaining such givens, and expresses hope that the Heichstag will have something to say on the subject.

The Forwarts, the leading organ of the Socialsts, asserts that the Emperor proposes to give a scture in the auditorium of the Chemical Ex-hibition buildings during the coming visit of the English naval architects.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

Indications that England Will Not Post Much Further South

LONDON, May 30,-Recent news from Egypt indicates that the Government has modified its intentions with regard to the campaign in the Soudan. It is now probable that no advance will be made beyond Akasheh.

This change is generally attributed to uneasiners as to the attitude of the Boers and the possibility of such demands being made upon Britain's military strength as would make it difficult to support the movement along the Nile with a substantial British force. The decision to send Indian troops to the Red Sea supports the belief that plans have

been changed. By reason of this new departure Sir Herbert Kitchener, the present comnander, will likely control operations throughout, and neither Sir Redvers Buller nor Sir Evelyn Wood will be sent out. The so-called advance seems likely to reduce itself to a gradual elongation of the frontier line. SUARIN, May 80 .- Col. Egerton, with 975 Indian troops, arrived here from India to-day

FOURTEEN COLLIERIES SOLD.

They Belonged to an Earl and Produced \$,000,000 Tons of Coal a Year.

LONDON, May 30 .- The sale of the Earl o Durham's collieries to a company headed by Sir James Joloey. M. P., is the largest trans action of the kind in England of recent years The collieries number fourteen, and they pro duce over 2,000,000 tons of coal a year. It the bargain were included the famous Lamb ton fleet of nineteen steamers, carrying coa to almost all ports in the German Ocean, be-

sides a number of locomotives and 1,500 horses. The exact terms of the sale are not known but the company paid a million sterling to Lord Durham when it took over the prop erty.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MAUD Queen Victoria Has Ordered that It Be

LONDON, May 30,-The Queen is displease wing to the public manner in which certain members of the royal family are acting during the period of mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg. She has forbidden the usual royal procession at the opening of the Ascot race meeting, and has ordered the royal stand

For the same reason she has ordered that he marriage of Princess Maud and Prince Charles shall be a small ceremonial, which is contrary to the wishes of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

MONEY FOR THE NILE CAMPAIGN. The Egyptian Mixed Tribunal Decides Against England,

LONDON, May 30 .- The refusal of the British and Egyptian Governments to admit the competence of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal to decide as to the legality of the advance of money from the Egyptian Treasury to meet the expenses of the Soudan expedition has not deterred the tribunal from delivering its judg-

ment, which is against allowing the Commission of the Public Debt to be drawn upon.

The British and Egyptian Governments can appeal to a higher court at Cairo, but as this court, consisting of two French Judges, one English, one Italian, and one Austrian, is not probable.

The expense of the expedition now seems.

not probable.

The expense of the expedition now seems likely to ultimately fall upon the British Treasury, though Lord Sallsbury will hold out against this as long as possible. A collable extimate of the total expenditures thus far, including the Indian reënforcements for Suakin, is \$20.000.000.

MR. MORGAN ON THE ELECTION. He Says the Next President Will Be Chose

LONDON, May 30.-Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan, the American banker, who is in London, said to-day that his beaith had improved greatly his arrival on this side. Mr. Morgan said that McKinley's record and always shown said that McKinley's record and always shown him to be firm; nevertheless, his attitude upon the question of the currency would be whatever the St. Louis Convention decided to regard as the policy which would most benefit commerce. Wheever received the nomination or secured the election, he said, would have to do so upon a gold standard.

Mr. Morgan will sail for New York on the steamer Teutonic, which will leave Liverpool on Wednesday next.

NEARLY DEFEATED.

The Italian Government Carries the Order of the Day by a Majority of Three.

ROME, May 30 .- The Government narrowly scaped a defeat in the Chamber of Deputies today. While the Chamber was debating the budget the Government demanded the order of the day, which was granted, but only by a majority of three votes.

Lord Salisbury's House Party.

LONDON, May 30.-Lord Salisbury is entertaining an unusually distinguished house party at Hatfield House, his residence in Hertfordshire. In the party are the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters Princesses Victoria and Maud, the latter's betrothed, Prince Charles of Denmark, and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The Prince of Wales will return to London to-day.

England's Education Bill. LONDON, May 30.-There are now over 1,700 amendments to the Education bill, which is in committee. The Government does not intend to apply summary closure in the debate on the measure, as was done in the case of the Agricultural Rating bill. It will permit the Opposi tion to have full swing for several weeks, and will then apply closure to the various sections of the bill.

The Kaiser Studying Planner.

LONDON, May 30,-The German Emperor has recently developed a taste for the study of currency questions, and has called for special reports, which are now being prepared, on the controversy in England. The latest works on bimetallism and monometallism by English authors are to be sent to his Majesty.

Money for the Congo Railroad,

LONDON, May 30.-The King of the Belgians is expected in London early in June, when nething may be arranged about the plans for the Congo Railway. Over and above the loan of 10,000,000 francs, which the Heigian Chamber has agreed to guarantee, a further loan of 10.-000,000 francs will be guaranteed.

Jown Criticised by a Hebrew Newspaper LONDON, May 30,-With regard to the growth of anti-Semitic feeling in America the Jewish nicle, the leading Hebrew organ in England, says it desires to speak plainly on a painful sub-

Barab Bernhardt's Endorsement. Sibylline is to the skin a soft, exquisite and delicar ic. Suppresses all indaminations and irritations that race.

The aggressive behavior of some Jews with more money than refinement reflects upon the whole Jewish community, and is working un-

Irring's Provincial Tone LONDON. May 30 .- Sir Henry Irving co. mences his provincial tour on Monday next at Liverpool. Afterward he will visit Man-chester, Edinburgh, Giasgow, Leeds, and Newcastie, during which time he will prepare him self for the performance of "Cymbeline," with which it is probable he will inaugurate his Lon-

don season Since Sir Henry abandoned his idea of reviv ing "Julius Casar" Mr. Beerbohm Tree is said to be very much in favor of opening his new theatre in the Haymarket in this character Mr. Tree has commissioned Mr. John Davidson, the poet, author of "For the Crown," to write a new play upon a subject chosen by Mr. Tree

The Uprising in Crete, LONDON, May 30,-The British Consul a Canea, Crete, the scene of serious fighting between Christians and Turks, confirms the worst accounts of the fighting in the streets. Though order has been temporarily restored, the peop are preparing for further trouble. Measures are being taken by the Porte for the despatch of reenforcements to Crete from Salonica and

A Banquet to Mr. Patrick Collins.

LONDON, May 30 .- A banquet was given to night at the new Hotel Cecil to Mr. Patrick Collins, the American Consul-General, by the American Consuls in England. Mr. James E. Neal, Consul at Liverpool, presided. Ambassa-dor Hayard and Messrs. Taylor, G. F. Hoar, Meeker and Watterson were the principal peakers.

Mr. Taylor Will Be Presented. LONDON, May 30.-Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, who is in London for the purpose of seeing his family sail for Nev York next week, will be presented in the diplo-matic circle at the Prince of Wales's leves on next Monday. The presentation of Mr. Taylor will be made by United States Ambassador Bayard.

A Bork Collides with an Iceberr LONDON, May 30 .- The British steamer Nether Holme, which arrived at Greenock yesterday from Quebec, landed the crew of the Norwegian bark Valborg Capt. Ulstein, from Liverpool April 27 for Pugwash, which had struck an ice-berg and been abandoned at sea 150 miles off

Oxford Will Honor Bayard.

LONDON, May 30 .- At Oxford University or June 24 the honorary degree of D. C. L. will be conferred on Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. John Morley.

\$12,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE. A Young School Teacher's Successful Suit

Against a Wealthy Man of 50 MEDINA, N. Y., May 30 .- The jury in the breach of promise case of Miss Carrie Myhill against Edgar Z. Pells, which was tried at the present Orleans county term of the Supreme Court, brought in a verdict of \$12,000 for the plaintiff. Pells is reputed to be worth \$1 .-500,000, his property consisting of large tracts of forest land in Michigan, in the neighborhood of his own village of Pellstown, near Petosky He also has headquarters at Chicago, and does an extensive business from that place.

an extensive business from that place.

The defendant is a demure little country school teacher, rather pretty and well educated. Suit was brought for \$50,000. Judge Woodward was on the bench, and Judge Brundage of Buffalo, associated with the Hon. Edmund L. Pitts of Medina, conducted the defence. Flikins & Coe were for the prosecution. The fair plaintiff went on the stand first, and, with downcast eyes and frequent tears, testified that the 50-year-old man had come courting her in 1883; that she had grown to love him, and that when he asked her to be his wife she accepted. She said that he came to vielt her frequently, and finally she yielded to his persuasions, and, on promise of marriage, gave herself entirely into his hands.

He had given her money, she said, saying that he did not want his future wife to teach school, and had continued his relations with her until two years ago, when he kissed her affectionately as he departed for Michigan, told her to send to him for money at any time, and never came to see her any more.

Pelis went on the stand in his own defense and in the calment way admitted the relations with the girl, but denied all promise of marriage or that the matter had ever entered into their negotiations. He admitted giving her money and presents from time to time, but said that he did not consider her his future wife when he did so. The relations were of her own free will. The trial has been watched with the greatest interest here on ascount of the wealth and prominent connections of the defendant, and the fact that the girl is well and favorably known, always having borne an unblemished reputation, and being heid in the highest esteem.

The defence moved for a new trial as soon as the verdict was known and if this is denled. The defendant is a demure little country

teem.

The defence moved for a new trial as soon as the verdict was known, and, if this is denled, an appeal will be taken. Prominent lawyers say that the case is in such shape that neither promise much for the wealthy defendant

VETERANS AT CARNEGIE HALL Mayor Strong Presided and Gen, Woodford

and Job Hedges Spoke. Mayor Strong presided at the Memorial meeting in Carnegie Hall last evening. Admission to the auditorium was by ticket and the building was comfortably filled with veterans and their invited guests. The opening address was made by P. S. Biglin, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee, who introduced Mayor Strong, Stewart L. Woodford delivered the oration of

the evening. He said, in part: "The issue of the war was the only one that "The issue of the war was the only one that could have brought about lasting peace and urosperity to the South and to us. This fact they recognize as well as we. They fought as we would have Americans fight. Memorial Day has come to be a day of charity and patriotism. The ceremony we have performed to-day will be perpetuated by our children, who, just as we strew flowers on the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers, will dock the graves of those who are to fall in the wars that will be fought in the future."

are to fall in the wars that will be fought in the future."

Job Hedges spoke for the Sons of Veterans, devoting his address to the duties of the rising generation. He counselled the young men to follow the example of their fathers, and support the flag and the bonor of the country. Frayer was offered by the Rev. Henry A. Still. The programme included music by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, singing by Miss Jessamine Hailenbeck, Miss F. Roselle, Heinrich Meyn, and the Cecilian male quartet, a cornet solo by Fred Cunard, a violin solo by Fedro de Salazar, the recitation of an original poem descriptive of Pickett's charge by Fred Emerson Brooks, who was cheered; the poem "In Memoriam," by Col. O. Douglass Brewerton, and recitations by Miss Marion Short. The meeting closed with the singing "America," in which the whole audience joined,

Often Hooked, but Nover Caught.

"They say the biggest fish are never caught," said a fisherman. "There used to be a big striped bass that loafed around the old iron pier at case that loafed around the old iron pier at Coney Island. Half a dozen men hooked him at one time and another, but they all lost him. One day a man sitting there fishing thought he'd got him sore, but the base took a turn around a spile, the fisherman broke his line trying to clear it, and he lost him, just as all the rest had done. I never heard of this base being caught, and I dare say he's loading around there still."

Columbia Institute Exercises,

The commencement exercises of Columbia Institute, on West End avenue, were held last night in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, liquited in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth atrest. The valedictory was delivered by William Gordon Woolsk. W. H. Wilson gave an original oration on "The Monroe Doctrine." The Rev. Dr. William Lloyd made the address to the graduating class D. 1. Molleson delivered the salutatory in Latin.

The Scidi Society Incorporated. The Seidl Society, which celebrated its seventh anniversary on May 22d, has been incorporated. The amount of the capital stock is 1200,000. The Board of Directors elected for he dirst year are: Fresident, Laura C. Lang-ord; Treasurer, Emma L. Adams; Assistant Freasurer, Julia W. Latimer; Secretary, Louise M. Hastrander

an Unemployed Man Fined for Taking a Job It was announced yesterday by Cigar Packers' Union No. 251 that one of its members has been fined \$25 for taking the place of another mem-her who was out on strike. The man had been out of work for some time when he took the place. Unless he pays the fine he is to be regard-ed as a non-union man.

ST. LOUIS'S FUNERAL DAY.

SERVICES OVER SCORES OF VIC-TIMS OF THE TORNADO.

Measonable Estimate of the Loss of Life Pinces the Total at 500-The Property Loss Still Estimated at Near \$20,000, 600 - Nearly 19,000 Families Suffered Loss-An Idea of the Buildings, Public and Private, that Wore Wrecked-Loss of Life on the River Still a Matter of

Guesswork - Enormous Damage to the

Parks-Fifty Missing Hospital Patients. Sr. Louis, May 30,-Memorial Day here and in East St. Louis was a day of funerals. The town gave itself up to burying its dead and to seeking shelter for those of the sufferers still unhoused. Business was also resumed partially, and the streets cleared to some extent for traffic The death list is growing so rapidly that it may be said there probably have been 500 liver this city and East St. Louis. A ma-

there are many at the dead house whose names are unknown. Twelve bodies already have been buried in the Potter's Field whose identity will never be revealed. They were males and seemed to be leves laborers. All the dead women and chil-

jority of the victims have been identified, still

dren have been identified. It is also possible now to form some estimate of the great loss of life and the loss to property in other places than St. Louis and East St. Louis. Up to an early hour last evening no less than 197 dead had been taken from the ruins in St. Louis, while seventeen other victims are fatally injured and twentythree missing are supposed to be entombed in the wreckage. In St. Louis, therefore, the ultimate death list will reach 237, and may reach 250. In East St. Louis 191 dead bodies have already been found and one other victim will likely die, to say nothing of the missing.

killed by the storm is: Vandalia, 13; Centralia, 40: Mt. Vernon, 6: New Madrid, 7: Righfield 4; Rushville, 4; New Baden, 8; Jefferson City 4: Harmony, 2: Brinker Station, 8: Breckinridge, 2; Fairfield, 1; Mascoutab, 1. This makes a total of 100 dead in Illinois towns outside of East St. Louis. In Gratiot

In the following Illinois towns the number

Mo., four were killed, and in Mexico, Mo., there were six victims, or a total of ten. Among the structures destroyed in whole or in part in St. Louis were forty-five churches, twenty-six public schools, and thirty-five steam boats, besides heavy damage inflicted on many hospitals and other public institutions, to say nothing of the destruction of hundreds of commercial establishments and a thousand or more

The loss here is now estimated at \$12,000,000 at least. In East St. Louis the loss inflicted on the railways and their allied interests on grain slevators, factories, business houses, and residences is conservatively estimated at from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

It may be said, therefore, that the money loss to the stricken district will not exceed \$20,-000,000. This, however, is a dead loss. There has never been any tornado insurance carried here. There is only one agency seriously affected.

St. Louis had a plate glass insurance feve about a year ago, and as there is not a window the tornado's's path, some money may be obtained from this source, but it will be

A reason for the remarkable recuperative power of Chicago after the great fire of 1871 was the fact that nearly 80 per cent, of the total losses were covered by insurance. The great danger of a sweeping in that city of houses and high winds had long been recognized, and property owners had taken the surest means of guarding against it. Several insurance companies went into bankruptcy as a result of their losses, but Chicago was able to rebuild its waste places with little delay.

St. Louis will at once make active preparations toward rebuilding. Handsomer residences and more imposing business houses will take the place of the wrecked ones. New debts will be created, private capital will have chances of investment, and thousands of laborers will get work. Rents have already been raised. Ex-Gov. Francis said to-day tha he expected to see \$30,000,000 expended in buildings during the year.

On top of the tornado comes the Mississippi flood. This will add millions more to St. Louis's loss. In May, 1892, during the almost unprecedented flood, THE SUN correspondent went by river from this city to Cairo.

He estimated the loss then at \$4,000,000 who, with her two children, was killed by the to growing crops. Subsequent developments storm, died at the Children's Hospital on Friproved this figure to be about correct. As the day night. river is now only two feet lower than it was a that time, and as a further rise of three feet is anticipated, it may be put down as a fact that the loss this year will equal that of 1892.

In addition all growing crops for a hundred niles around have been more or less injured. It is almost harvesting time, and the wind has evelled the growing grain to the ground. Seven thousand houses have been injured nore or less and 10,000 families have suffered

loss. It is estimated that 1,000 houses have been totally ruined. These are of brick. Estimating the rubbish at 200,000,000 pounds which must be moved, it is thought that the last of it cannot be carted away for three Then the question arises, where will it be

dumped? Twenty thousand laborers are at work and have been for twenty-four hours. Still there is no perceptible sign of improvement. The ill wind blew good to the laborers Abled-bodied men are now receiving 50 cents an nour. Of course this exorbitant sum will

soon cease, but no kind of help can now be had for less than \$5 a day. An influx of laborers are expected from Chicago to-morrow. Four years ago there was an interesting fight n the General Assembly of Missouri for the assage of a bill requiring all wires in the city of St. Louis to be buried. A large amount of corporation money was arrayed against the proposition and the bill was defeated. Now the

city has an argument that is convincing and which can never be forgotten. The storm made the telegraph, the telephone, and the electric lights as uscless as if the wires had never been strung. The damage by fire was increased a hundred per cent., and the horrors of Wednesday night were completed by the blackness and the isolation from the great world without. It is predicted here to-day that the telegraph and telephone wires will never be raised again. Meantime the city will have to be subjected to all kinds of inconveniences while awaiting the construction of an underground system of wires. The City Council will

take some action on this matter Monday In the Mississippi River at this hour there are many floating bodies, it is expected that scores of bodies will be picked ap between here and New Orleans for the next month. When the tornado struck the city there were in all probability a hundred persons on the Eads bridge.

There are never less than fifty persons passing there at any hour of the day. Few have been accounted for. There was an electric street car crossing the bridge laden with passengers. It has never been heard of, nor was there a soul saved to tell the story.

All of the boats in the harbor suffered. Twothirds of the small ones were sunk out of sight. They must have contained dozens of persons. Then, again, at the foot of Hickory street, almost in the centre of the storm, there were innumerable shanty boats, habitations of river mads. None of these have been saved or heard of.

The police force, the physicians, and the citizens of St. Louis have done splendid work, but up to the present time it has taken all their efforts to care for the injured and the dying. The demand for immediate relief has been so great that no thought could be given to hundreds of men and women who have called at the

Morgue and Four Courts and the Police Head-St. Louis will be a city of funerals. quarters to recognize the dead. There are funerals on all sides. Hardly Until to-day it was impossible to make ever an attempt to keep a record of the missing. It one or more persons who were claimed as vicrequired all of the efforts of the officers to regtims by the storm, and many of them were ister the list of dead and the injured and to atburied yesterday. tend to the removal of the injured to places I In St. Louis to-day there is an almost up-

where their immediate needs could be a -

house after house, skipping none,

absence of street cars.

ing last night:

mated.

are appalling.

It is for this reason that the list of mis thus far in the hands of the police amounts vir tually to nothing.

The Eads bridge is damaged, but trains are

passing over it now, and railroad travel in and out of the city is not interfered with. None of

the large buildings which visitors know so well

was harmed. The Exposition building, the

Union Trust building, all the hotels, and, in fact, all the big buildings, except the Merchants'

Exchange, which was unroofed, look just as

they always did. A stranger in St. Louis would

never know there had been a tornado uniess he

He United Press.

the medium of the United Press St Louis sincere

press outside of St. Louis, has been greatly overest

There were express wagons, coal wagons, hand-

carts, and contrivances which the residents of the district never saw before. On nearly every

house surrounding the park carpenters were at

Two or three blocks east, west, porth, or south

to moving vans could be noticed. Not even ex-

press wagons or hand carts were seen. Men.

vomen, and children had slept the night before

The well-to-do had engaged all the means of

ransportation. The poor were left to provide

for themselves. There were complaints even

Some people had paid \$12 a load for a moving

van. Others had paid \$15, and some cases were

o be no immediate chance for protection against

Hundreds of families had gone the night be-

fore to hospitable roofs in other parts of the city. Others had remained in half-covered

homes, but yesterday the great exodus occurred.

can realize the damge done to these pleasure

resorts. Commissioner Ridgely early this

for him to express in dollars the damage

done. In Benton Park 226 trees were

levelled to the ground, all the shrubbery

plants and flowers destroyed and the lawns

rooted up. It will take years for the trees to be

replaced-money cannot hurry the process of

nature. The greatest damage in Forest Parl

was caused by the unprecedented rise in the

In a few moments that river became a raging

torrent, washing away banks, undermining

material along the bank intended for two new

Shortly after midnight the Rev. Father J. J.

was blown onto the house. A failing timber

Roy Claypool, son of Mrs. Daniel Claypool.

Young Claypool was not injured by the storm.

but had been placed in the hospital on Thurs-

day to be treated for illness. When he heard

that his mother and two sisters had been killed

the little fellow began to grieve. It caused his

Little crime is reported. The precautions

taken by the police authorities, with the as-

sistance of the National Guard, have spared the

city from the disgrace of acts of vandalism

The relief fund is swelling. It is now nearly

\$50,000. Instead of a rush to take advantage

of charity, those having the matter in hand are

tion among the people in the path of the storm

to help themselves. Among 10,000 families

sorely stricken, there will be some hundreds

The First Regiment, N. G. M., was out in full

force last night, and its members guarded the property of the South St. Louisians whose

homes were wrecked by the storm. The regi-

ment, consisting of nearly 500 men, assembled

Col. Balsorf arranged the nine companies to

three battalions. Each battallon marched sep-arately to South St. Louis, and the companies

were distributed systematically so as to cover

The branch guards were placed on the leves,

and the soldiers had a rather tough time of it

chasing the suspicious characters that infested

St. Louis Wooden Gutter Company and the

wrecks of many other buildings in that vicinity.

Fifty-five patients in the City Hospital when the storm biew down that institution are miss-

starkloff fears to say how many are dead under

Dr. Sutter estimates the number at 25, but

would not be surprised if it runs over that

figure. Father Kenrick of St. Vincent's

Church, who has been attending to the spirit-

ual wants of patients in the hospital for years.

viewed the ruins this morning and gave it as

his opinion that fifty bodies will be taken out.

Energetic search of the ruins of the City Hos-

pital is being made to-day by firemen furnished

There have been inquests held over the bodies

of eighty-four tornado victims in East St. Louis,

and the Coroner's office this morning contained

a list of nearly a score of the dead for the offi-

Last night East St. Louis was again in darg-

ness, there being little hope that electric il

Telephone communication and street car traffic

umination will be resumed in less than a week.

are suspended. There have been no changes in

the situation with relation to them since Wed-

Mayor Baden and the Citizen's Executive

committee are working indefatigably to re-

deve all suffering that can be overcome by

Four companies of militia are patrolling the devastated district and are protecting property

from thieves and vandals who have flocked in

on every train. For soveral days to come East

the river front and hung about the ruins of the

all the territory between the river and Jeffer

son, Choteau, and Russell avenues.

ing. Few of them are accounted

the wreckage.

by Chief Swingley.

cials to begin work on.

Nomen's Relief Corps.

needay night.

pleased to note a strong and widespread disposi-

seriously injured. He falled to rally

morning said that it would be

The wreckage at the parks is enormous. Few

reported where \$20 was charged. There appeared

in their demolished homes.

this extortion.

river Des Perce.

bridges.

night.

and plunder.

that must be helped.

at the armory at 7 P. M.

from the rich of excessive charges.

C. P. WALBRIDGE, Mayor of St. Louis.

took a trip south of the railroad tracks.

been called upon to furnish hearses and carriages to accommodate the demand for convey The police are making a systematic effort to ances. Extra gangs of workmen are employed earn the extent of the property losses. The in preparing graves, and Memorial Day is surely lists as they come into Chief Harrigan's office

a day of mourning in the Mound Casy. The St. Louis Team Owners' Company came Last evening he received, for instance, a par forward and placed their fifteen heavy wagons ial report of the damage in the Fifth police at the disposal of the distressed. The draymen district. The streets which marked the path of will work all day Sunday gratis to relieve the the storm in this one district were taken in ordistressed der. Page after page was taken, reporting

The wholesale grocers of Cupples Station sent out seventy-five wagons and trucks on the same The business part of the city is practically unerrand of mercy. By Sunday night every one touched, and a person alighting from a train at the Union station and going to any of the wellin the wrecked district will be safely moved. The Bradstreet and Dun commercial agencies refuse to make any estimate on the property loss in St. Louis. The following list of principal losses is furnished by representatives of the corporations, business firms, churches and institutions named: known botels down town or in the west end would not perceive that the city had been visited by a tornado. The only thing that would indicate that there was anything amiss is the

broken line of funeral processions en route to

Outside cities and surrounding towns have

Calvary and Bellefontaine cemeteries.

Lathers Tribity Church, \$60,000,
St. Faut's Church, Ninth street, \$50,000.
St. John of Nepomuk Church, \$50,000.
Inland Oil Company, \$75,000.
St. Louis Herring Company, \$75,000.
St. Louis Herring Company, \$75,000.
St. Louis Herring Company, \$75,000.
St. Peter and st. Paul Church, \$50,000.
Intend Elevator Co., \$75,000.
Linen Depot Railway, \$200,000.
United Elevator Co., \$75,000.
Ligaett & Myers, \$100,000.
Vandalia Railroad, \$100,000.
Terminal Railroad, \$50,000.
Other railroads, \$100,000.
City Institutions, \$200,000.
City Institutions, \$200,000.
City Institutions, \$200,000.
The damage to residence property in St. Louis

The damage to residence property in St. Louis estimated by real estate men at nearly \$3,-000.000.

HEMMED IN BY RUINS.

Mayor C. P. Walbridge gave out the follow It is not practical to make individual answer to the vast number of friends who have tele-graphed sympathy and offers of assistance. Through

Experience of Passengers on a Street Car During the Storn

thanks the city's many friends for the interest they have shown and their proffers of aid. The people of our city are confident of their ability to properly CRICAGO, May 30. - When the trains from St. care for all the sufferers from the recent tornado, and ouis loaded with relatives and friends of Chiheroto efforts are being made to that end. No accurate estimate of the loss of property can now be made cago people, anxiously awaiting their return, ar but it is safe to say that the loss, as reported by the rived yesterday over the Illinois Central, Wabash and Alton roads, there was a scene of re-joicing and embracing on the platforms. The character of the work done vesterday in Among the arrivals was Thomas Clark of the contracting firm of Thomas Clark & Sons, who all that southwestern part of the city included within a haif dozen blocks about Lafavette had personal charge of the firm's contract to erest Liggitt & Myers's immense tobacco factory Park was in marked contrast to that performed in St. Louis, which was destroyed by the tor n the less wealthy district visited by the storm. nade. He told of his escape from death with Carpenters were at work on unroofed houses other passengers on a Park avenue electric car Hundreds of moving wans were backed up against the front doors of wrecked houses near Eighteenth street;

"We had not turned into Park avenue when there was a roar and crushing, and the six-story building just ahead of our car tumbled across our path. Just in the rear of our car another building fell across the street in the opposite direction, completely hemming us in a trap from which there was no escape. If either of the buildings near us had failen all of us would have been dead. Part of one fell, and the chimney torea hole in the roof of the car but hurt no one.

"No sound could be heard above the roar and crashing of stones and the thunder of bricks striking the pavement. My son, John V. Clark, was at the factory at the time the storm struck it. I worked with him in digging out our men from the wreck of the cement house. We had over five hundred men on our pay roll, and before the wind reached its climar the warning whistle sounded to quit work, and the men sought shelter in the buildings. Many crowded in the tunnels where the cars run between the buildings and escaped harm. Those who sought refuge in the cement bins in the basin of a building were buried under tons of iron. We took out seven dead and ten injured. I doubt if more bodies will be found in the factory wreckage. In one building the wind dug up the iron work from the basement and two floors above, lifted the whole mass in the air, and then let it crash on the men who had hidden in the cement house.

"I saw an eight inch iron beam that had been." which there was no escape. If either of the

house.

"I saw an eight-inch iron beam that had been hurled through the air over the effice between two of the buildings and driven a foot into solid masonry. My son and our superintendent were in the office building, which was carried twenty feet. The only thing that saved them was the heavy safe, which kept the building from going to pieces, aithough the safe was overturned, and injured my son. Along the streets people saved themselves by crawling into hig water pipes where mains were being put in."

DEATH OF EDWARD E. BRUNER. His Illness Attributed to a Bicycle Ride-

Senator Elkins's Son-in-law. Edward E. Bruner, a son-in-law of United trees, and carrying away the timber and other States Senator Stephen B. Elkins, died late on Friday afternoon at his home, 48 West Fiftyninth street. His death is attributed to rheu-Head, pastor of Annunciation Church, Sixth matism of the heart. It is believed that a long and Lasalle streets, died of the injuries received bloycle ride which he took last Monday was the by failing timbers in the disaster Wednesday

cause of his illness. Mr. Bruner was 30 years old. He was mar-Father Head and his sister were sitting in the ried three years ago to Miss Elizabeth Elkins. parochial residence when the roof of the church the second daughter of Mr. Elkins. Although born in this city, most of his life was spent in struck the pastor's head, and he was otherwise Europe, where he was educated. He was a memper of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Bruner was in the best of health apparently until last Monday, when he went out on his bicycle. When he returned he was seized with a severe chill. A high fever followed and his condition rapidly became dangerous.

The physicians abandoned hope of his recovery, but on Friday morning there was a marked improvement, and they pronounced him out of danger. Arrangements were being made for his removal to Mr. Elkins's county seat in West Virginia, when Mr. Bruner had a relapse and sank rapidly, dying at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Immediately upon receiving word of his son-in-law's death, Senator Elkins left the Senate and started for New York with his family, ar-riving here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He is now stopping at the Plaza Hotel, and will re-main in this city until after the funeral, which will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. l'atrick's Cathedral.

Silas Tuttle Injured.

Westhampton Brach, L. I. May 30.—Silar Tuttle of this place was mortally injured this afternoon in a runaway accident. He is 80 years

Fair weather prevailed generally over the country yesterday, save for a few sprinkles of rain in this seighborhood and along the lakes and coast, The pressure was low over all the northern half of the country, but there was no storm. In the outhern States the pressure was high, which con fitions indicate a general rise of temperature east

of the Mississippi River to day. In this city the day was fair, except for light sprinkles of rain. It was cooler in the morning, touching as low as 57" at 6 A. M. Highest tempera ture, 70°; average humidity, 70 per cent; wind west-erly, average velocity ten miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.92

8 P. M. 29.89. The thermometer at the United States Weather Ru-| The Lacromoded the temperature yesterday as follows:
| Pan | Pan

For New England, partly cloudy, probably light ocal showers: southorly to westerly winds.
For eastern New York, eastern Fenneyivania, New fersey, and Feinvare, partly cloudy, probably folwed by local showers; southerly winds For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Vir-

ginia, probably fair, probably local showers in the evening; southerly winds. For Western New York, local showers in early morning, followed by fair weather, light to fresh

the effects of impure blood, Your whether on account of ma-larial poisons or because of Blood close confinement, or any other cause, you cannot expect good health until your blood is made pure. Thousands of soldiers and their friends have found a cure for distressing blood diseases in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow these troubles to continue, onysical assistance. They are aided by the but take

Hoods Sarsaparilla

The Best in fact The One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Liver lila; casy to "BRICK" POMEROY IS DEAD.

WIDELY KNOWN AS A NEWSPAPER WRITER AND PUBLISHER

Correspondent at the Front, Buring the War of the Rebellion, He Attacked Federal Generals - His Assault Upon Lincoln - His Newspaper Ventures, Mark M. Pomeroy, better known as "Brick" omercy, the well-known newspaper man, died at his home on Fifty-sixth street (Blythebourne), Brooklyn, at 1019 o'clock yesterday morning He had; been suffering from Bright's disease and heart trouble since November last, and in Jan-uary it was reported that he could not live more than three weeks. He had been unconscious for two days before his death.

Mark M. Pomeroy was born in Elmira in 1833, and when a lad served an apprenticeshin of three years in the office of the Corning Jour-Later on he published the Cornine Sun. In 1857 he published a paper in Horicon, Wis., to which he contributed number of sketches of well-knows



Wisconsin men, in an extravagant vein, labelling them "Brick-Dust Sketches." From that time until his death he was known as "Brick" Pomeroy. He was a Democrat, and in his Horicon paper was so outspoken in his political opinions that he attracted the attention of party leaders and was appointed a deputy United States marshal. During his term of office he arrests a well-

leaders and was appointed a deputy United States marshal.

During his term of office he arrests a well-known desperado. While on the road to Milwaukee the orisoner attacked Mr. Pomeroy and escaped. On his return to Horicon the Marshal wrote and published an account of the affair which gained for him some fame as a humorous writer.

Mr. Pomeroy was an enthusiastic admirer of Stephen A. Bouglas and his partisanship led to his losing his place as Marshal. He then wens to Milwaukee and became city editor of the Bally News. He next went to La Crosse as one of the editors of Gov. Swinford's paper, the Union and Democrat.

Mr. Swinford was a Breckinridge Democrat, and the fact that Mr. Pomeroy was a devoted disciple of Douglas led to dissensions which were highly amusing to the readers. Mr. Swinford controlled the inside pages of the paper, while Mr. Pomeroy published his opinions on the outside pages, and week after week the rival editors pounded away at each other. Eventually Mr. Pomeroy ousted Mr. Swinford and assumed control of the paper, which then became a Douglas publication.

At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Mr. Pomeroy ousted Mr. Swinford and assumed control of the paper, which then became a Douglas publication.

At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion Mr. Pomeroy ousted Mr. Swinford and assumed control of the paper, which then became and was commissioned as a Second Lloutenat, unattached. In this capacity he started for the Chicago Times and several other papers. Once on the field his sentiments undernation of the Commanders of the Northern army, who, he alleged, were paying more attention to the business of cotton brokerage than they were to the prosecution of the war.

Because of these despatches he was ordered out of the lines, and came home. There he continued his objectionable policy until the Democrat office resembled a fortress under siete, for arms were kept constantly at hand to repel a possible invasion of indignant citizens.

Mr. Pomeroy hid in the woods about forty miles away, send

KATE FIELD DEAD.

She Dies in Bonolulu of an Attack of Pacumonia. CRICAGO, May 30.-Kate Field died in Hono

lulu on May 19 of pneumonia.

CRICAGO, May 30.—Kate Field died in Honolulu on May 10 of pneumonia.

Kate Field was bern in St. Louis in 1840. She was the daughter of Joseph M. Field, an actor, whose parents, Irish exiles, brought him to the United States when he was a boy, The Field family, according to the earliest historical records, came originally from Warwickshire, England. Kate was educated in sominaries in Massachusetts. Her father contributed humorous sketches to his brother Matthew's paper, the New Orleans Piccipuna, and Kate wrote her first article for the paper when she was eight years old. She was fond of music and the stage, and wanted to become an onera singer. She was taken to Italy by an English lady when she was a little girl. Walter Savage Landor took a fancy to her, gave her lessons in Latin and bequeathed her an album of anciens drawings. She wrote reminiscences of Landor for the Allantic Monthly.

She was an ardent horsewoman, and advocated riding astride. She was no badly injured by a fall from a horse that her voice became impaired, and she was forced to give up the idea of appearing in opera. While she was in Europe she wrote a good deal for American newspapers and magazines. While in England she made friends with Dickens, Charles Kean, and George Henry Lewes and wrote articles about them.

Miss Field returned to America in 1874 and made her début as an actress at Booth's Theatre in "Peg Woffingfron." She had an attack of stage fright, from which she did not recover until the last act. While on another visit to England she brought out a one-act comedy entitled "Extremes Mean," which ran three months. She contributed an article on the telephone to the Times, and sang through the then novel invention to Queen Viotoria. From 1882 to 1883 she was the head of a women's "Cooperative Dress Association" in this city, which turned out a failure.

Hefore going to Honoiulu Miss Field cowned and edited a paper at the national capital called Kate Field's Washington. She was chiefly known as a lecturer. In effect last Markethe to

THE NASSAU TROLLEY ACCIDENT, Six Burt-Suspicion that the Flat Car Was

Started for Mischief. There were thirty-two passengers, in addition to the conductor, motorman, and Policeman Phillips, on car 126 of the Nassau Electric Railroad which collided early yesterday morning while on its way from Coney Island with a runaway fiat car in Forty-fifth street and New it trecht avenue, Brooklyn, and all of them got a bad shaking up. The flat car had been laid up for the night on a side track near Thirty-ninth street. In some way it got loose and started on a wild run down hill toward Coney Island on the incoming track.

a wild run down hill toward Coney Island on the incoming track.

The motorman and conductor saw the dark object several hundred feet shead of them, and the speed of the car was cut down as much as nowble. The collision wrecked the flat car and threw it off the track. The front of the pessenger car was basily damaged and nearly all the windows amashed. Few of the possengers escaped some slight injury, but there were only six who required the services of doctors. Four doctors were at the spot within half an four.

The person most seriously hurt was Abraham Rogoski, aged in years, of 29 Market street, New York, who had his law broken and received severe internal injuries. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

There is a suspicion that the flat car may have been let loose by some maliciously disposed person, and the detectives are making an investor.